THE UNSETTLED SOUTH.

The Louisiana Commission in Search of Louisiana.

CONSTITUTES A GOVERNMENT.

Wanted, a Resting Point for State Sovereignty.

PROPOSITIONS FOR A RECANVASS.

Chamberlain's Opposition to President Hayes' Policy.

LOUISIANA.

LABORS OF THE COMMISSION—PROPOSITION FOR A RECANVASS OF THE VOTE-A LEGAL PRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT WORKING TO CONSUMMATE A BARGAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

New ORLEANS, April 9, 1877.
The commission were engaged until three P. M. in executive session is interpreting Mr. Every' letter of instruction. After that bour they were visited by a committee of bankers and merchants, with whom a pressing the opinion that the recognition of Nicholia was the only peaceful solution of the question.

The commission demurred to this proposition, and in turn, presented what is known as the Warmoth plan, providing for a recanvass of the vote for Gov-Among others ex-Governor Brown made speech, in which he said that the commission was in perfect accord upon this point. His position in the matter was received with great disappointment, and after pronouncing the proposition as both unsatisfac-tory and impracticable the committee withdrew.

AUDIENCE TO COMMITTEES. A committee of colored citizens were next admitted, mittee appointed by the Packard Legislature were ad mitted to a short consultation. At ten o'clock tothem, and at two P. M. they meet the Mayor and City

Outside the workings of the commission a move-ment is being secretly engineered by M. G. Hutchin-son, the attorney with whom the President advised

the commission to consult even before its personn was fully established. Mr. Hutchinson is an old and intimate friend of the President. He has been a resi dent of New Orleans for the past ten years, and took have Mr. Hayes appointed to succeed Judge Durell on the Supreme Court Bench—an honor which Mr. Hayes declined, it is said, from his opposition to the carpet bagging system. The procise nature of Mr. Hutch son's connection with the commission is not exactly clear. The latter decies any official connection what-ever, while Mr. Hutchinson claims to be a consulting member, a sort of fifth moreover, that he is in constant telegraphic com-munication upon the subject with the President, whose views he stated in an interview to-day, with o if not authority. As already telegraphed the HERALD be seems to have had an initial secret meeting last Wednesday night with the prominent republican leaders, Wylie, Dibble, McMillan and others, who did not receive his propositions very favorably, though, as he now claims, recognizing fully the necessity of a move in that direction. He has since prepared very

move in that direction. He has since prepared very quietly a list of leading democrats ostensibly to consult with the commission, but really to act in pursuance of his scheme of settlineat in case it "sticks."

THE LAWYER'S PROFOSED BARGAIN.

He expresses great confidence in the successful issue of his proposition, which is about as follows:—To induce a sufficient number of the members of Packard's liouse, say nine or ten, to desert the State House and join the Nichoils Legislature, thus giving it a full quorum and consequently making it a legal Legislature, the Senate aeroady having a full quorum; these to elect two United States Sonators, either republicans or one administration democrat and one republican; two vacancies to be created in the Supreme Court, understood to be the sents of Marr and Lebianc, who are regarded as revolutionary men, and their places to be filled by two administration republicans as contradistinguished from the Packard party.

In an intervi

"This, I think, would satisfy the Prosident, who is extremely anxious to adjust the Louisiana case as soon as possible. I don't know whether the commission will agree to this, but if it can be done the President will promptly approve it."
When questioned as to his progress he replied that he had already submitted it to certain republican circles, where it had met the approval of more men than be had anticipated. Several leading democrats also considered the plan feasible. Mr. Hutchinson further

considered the plan feasible. Mr. Hutchinson lurther remarked:—
"There can be no question but what Governor Nicholis is the only person who has the confidence of file people; the only man who can hold the office without turmoil or bloodshed."

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

"The President desires to make his a business administration, and wants to revive the drooping interests of the South. Nothing has had so much weight with him as the representations of old republicans in the country parishes whose crops are relarded by the delays incident to the anomalous condition of affairs, from which blacks and whites both suffer."

This is the most important point, and the President views the question from a business standpoint. It has more weight with him than all their theories of personal or political rights. The business men of the whole country had full confidence in the President proper degree of concession on the part of the Nicholis party would greatly enhance their influence at Washington.

Such is the gist of Mr. Hutchinson's views, but in

at Washington.
Such is the gist of Mr. Hutchinson's views, but in the present tone and temper of the people, he is evidently destined to find them difficult of realization. These negotiations, it they can be so called, are being conducted very quietly and entirely outside the action if not the knowledge of the commission.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION-EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A SINGLE LEGISLATURE-ATTITUDE OF THE NICHOLLS SUPREME COURT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1877. The commission sat three hours in the morning with closed doors, being the first opportunity it has seized for a full consultation.

twenty-five gentlemen, with Mr. Black, president of the Cotton Exchange, at their head, representing the bankers, merchants and other business men of the

At one o'clock it received a delegation of about

The commission said to them that they had sought for Louisiana, but could not find it. They found two Governors, two Supreme Courts and an alleged dur government in all the departments, but in fact, by the scknowlegment of all parties, there is but one Legisla tor, though it meets in two halis. The moment that the Legislature meets in one body it will be the State of Louisiana, and, while it is in session, the only power in the State that can secure the interven tion of the army, and, if self-government is desired, the in a day, should the public opinion of the State compei representatives whose election is not disputed by either party, and the commission urged that when they asbled as such, the Commission could have nothing whatever to say about its action. The discussion con-

timed three bours. The delegation was not inclined to accept the suggestion maintaining that Nicholis must be defended as Governor to the full extent.

A delegation from the Union Club, a republican association, was received and heard, and a committee from the Packard Legislature presented statistics, re-

sociation, was received and heard, and a committee from the Packard Legislature presented statistics, records and briefs.

The commission continued in continuous seasion nearly must hours, and the members spent the evening in individual conversation. On Tuesday the officers of the city government will call, and also a delegation of the city government will call, and also a delegation of the city government will call, and also a delegation of the city government will call, and also a delegation of the city government will call, and also a delegation of the diagram of weath and business standing.

This supparts court.

Referring to the interview between the commission and ludges of Nicholis' Supreme Court the Tomes says it learns from the very best authority that the visit of these judges was made at the request and invitation of the commission, and that the judges due not nor would they discuss or argue before the commission the question of the status of legality of their court. Various questions were propounded, and in answer thereto the commission learned that the Supreme Court had, since the Sth of January, passed upon and rendered deci-

sions in over two hundred cases; that their mandates and orders had been implicitly observed in every in-

SOUTH CAROLINA. NO DETERMINED OPPOSITION ANTICIPATED FROM

CHAMBERLAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1877.
It is not supposed in high official quarters that Gov rnor Chamberlain will make a determined opposition the press. Just previous to his departure for South Carolina he showed a disposition to yield to the pres-sure against hin; but, nevertheless, he will resort to such means as will with a show of law relieve him from

STORM IN THE TROPICS.

PROPICAL BIRDS BLOWN OVER INTO GEORGIA-HOUSES BLOWN DOWN-BUMOBED LOSS OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, GR., April 9, 1877. large size and tropical appearance were picked up in the streets of Atlanta and with plumage full of sand. They were blown here by the tremendous gale that swept upward from the ocean—the severest storm over felt in this city.

Several small houses were overturned and some ru-mors exist showing a loss of life.

GALE IN VIRGINIA.

STREETS INUNDATED IN PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK-LUMBER WASHED AWAY-LIME WARRHOUSES BURNED-COMMUNICATION WITH BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK SEVERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Роктямости, Va., April 9, 1877. A terrific northeast gale has been raging here all day, nd nearly all the wharves in Norfolk and Portsmout are submerged, doing considerable damage to such quite a loss to lumber and wood yards. In Norfoli artment was kept very busy. All the Water street section of the city is inundated, and communication and with business houses and dwellings only in small poats. No steamers can leave the harbor for Baltimore or New York.

in Portsmouth the streets are inundated and ware-bouses and dwellings are submerged to the first story Gosport, Newtown and the Navy Yard are separated from Portsmouth by a half mile sheet of water. No ferry steamers can ply

The telegraph lines in every direction are interrupted by prostrated poles. On the coast and in Chesapeak Bay the gale is much more severe and fearful casualtie are apprehended. Such another flood in Nortolk and Portsmouth is not in the recollections of our people.

THE STRANDED STEAMERS.

STRONG PROBABILITY OF THE AMERIQUE BEING TOWED UP TO NEW YORK SOON-MOVED BY TESTERDAY'S HIGH TIDE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SEABRIGHT, N. J., April 9, 1877. Owing to the strong wind blowing from the north east all day at high water to-night a large sea arose which was instrumental in moving the stranded steamer southeasterly direction and about fifty feet in a direct easterly course. She now lies right in the sea, which has undoubtedly succeeded in removing the sand from her bow and stern. She is working to and fro as

if on a plane.

It is supposed by all who see her that sho will assurdly be hauled off to-night to a distance sufficient to be easily floated at the succeeding high tide. Old surfmen of this place say the Amerique will go to New York to-morrow without a doubt.

THE RUSTAND REPARING UP-FEARS THAT THE GALE WILL COMPLETE HER DESTRUCTION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Long Branch, April 9, 1877.

The wind has been blowing a gale from the eastnortheast all day, with the sea running very high, and breaking over and completely deluging the wrecked master, with Captain Conkling and crew of the Cons Wrecking Company, boarded her at half-past seven this morning, and remained nearly three hours. They secured the pumps, fastened down the batches and fixed everything for a heavy storm. There were two lighters along the port side of the steamer yesterday, and were loaded from the and alt batches. The cargo taken from the aft hatch was taken out by divers. There were two rotary pumps in the two forward compartments, but one was all that was required to keep the water out so the wreckers could handle the cargo in the second hold,

TAKING OUT MORE CARGO.

The cargo unloaded yesterday consisted chiefly of glass. There has been about one-third of the cargo taken from the cteamer, and there are about 20,000 cases of glass, some from wire, paint, rags, &c., sever cases being French plate and weigh about \$,000 pound cach.

cases being French place and weigh soods o,000 pointed cases.

At half-past five Boatswain Maxwell and a number of others, who were on shore watching the waterlogged steamer, were suddenly startled by a loud report from the ship, sounding like the firing of a callon; and after the spray cleared away there was a large seam or crack visible under the bridge. The amount of damage is not known, but it is feared the steamer will go to pieces before morning if there is no abatement in the storm which now is raging, and the water continues to flow over her decks from stem to steru. Her bow has settled four feet or more, and her stern has lifted considerably. She is now nearly lovel.

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSISSIPPL

MEMPHIS, April 9, 1877. iness among planters below here, ansed by reports of high water in the river above, a the water here is less than two feet from the danger

A RIVER OVERFLOWED.

BARACHOIS, Quebec, April 9, 1877. The Barachois River overflowed to-day, sweeping The water rose twenty feet. The people fied to the

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, APRI 10-1 A. M.

For New England, the Middle States and lower lake region, partly cloudy or clear weather, with fresh and prisk northerly to easterly winds, slowly rising Parometer and no decided change in temperature.
For the South Atlantic States and Southern Vir-

ginia, light rains, followed by clearing weather, ortherly to westerly winds, rising barometer and slight rise in temperature. For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and loca

ains in the southwest, with slight rise in temperature, rising barometer and light variable winds. Tennessee and the Ohio Vailey, slightly warmer

partly cloudy weather, with light local rains, northeast

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, southeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, slight changes in temperature and partly cloudy weather and areas of rain in Missouri

Floods will occur in the Tennessee, Cumberland and Savannah rivers during Tuesday. The central Mississippi and lower Ohio will rise.

on, Cape Lookout, Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk Cape Henry, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Woodshole, Boston and Thatcher's Island.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herato Building:—

1876, 1877.

3 A. M. 32 39 3 30 P. M. 49 52 6 A. M. 30 39 6 P. M. 45 50 9 A. M. 35 44 9 P. M. 37 44 12 M. 42 50 12 P. M. 35 40 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

37%

THE AMERICAN KNIFE WORKS FIRE.

HARTPORD, Conn., April 9, 1877. The loss by the burning of the American Knife Works, at Northfield, is \$40,000, and insurance \$20,200. A FEARFUL · DEATH.

THREE GEORGIAN PRISONERS BURNED TO DEATH IN CONYERS JAIL-HELP AT HAND BUT UN-

AVAILING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga, April 9, 1877.

A special from Convers states that the jail at that place was burned to-day and three negro prisoners perished in the flames. The door to the jail was on the ond floor, the first story being a solid dungeon which opened from the sop by a trap door. Before the fire was discovered it had burned away the steps and out off all communication with the prisoners. There was no engine in the town, and the fire had its own way. The beat was so intense that it was impossi ble to approach the building. At length an axe was forced through an aperature to the prisoners, and made the dungeon walls. The flames, however, swept downward rapidly, and soon burned through the plaze on the wretened men below. In this horrid illuination they could be plainly seen by the crowd outlike mad men, dashing themselves against the walls and screaming in the most fearful manner. Then attempts to cut through the walls, while furious, had no intelligent direction. They hacked about wildly, frequently fighting like brutes for the possession of the axe. At length the whole upper floor gave way, and the three wretched men, clutching the outer logs, stretched their hands to the crowd out-

progress of the fire, and said they had heard a match ed it was the jailer. It was certainly incendiary supposed it was the jailer. It was certainly incommiss, and is believed to have been done by the friends of the story. The prinquers were put in iail just a day and a balf before the fire occurred, and were sentenced for a few years each to the Penitentiary.

MEXICO.

CORTINA'S LIFE NOW BEYOND THE BEACH OF HIS PERSONAL ENEMY, CANALES. **МАТАМОКОВ**, April 9, 1877.

General Cortina left this city last night at one o'clock under a strong escort for the mouth of the Rio Grande, where he subsequently embarked on the Mexican man-oi-war Liberta to be conveyed to Vora Cruz, where it is believed he will be placed in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. His friends are rejoicing that he is beyond the control of Canales, and feel con fident his life is safe in the hands of the Diaz govern-

VENEZUELA.

THE NEW CABINET. ST. THOMAS, March 30, 1877.

hoice of a Cabinet. The following are the nam Dr. L. Villamura, for the interior.
Dr. R. A. Palacio, for Foreign Relations.
General J. E. Acossa, for War and Navy.
Dr. M. H. Soza, for Public Works.
Dr. J. de Dies Monzon, for Public Credit.
Mr. A. Urdaneta, for Fluanco.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

WARM RECEPTION AT THE GENERAL'S OLD

HOME. General and Mrs. Grant received a few friends this Estey, about nine o'clock, Schreimer's Band serenaded them, playing "Hail to the Chief," and in answer to calls from a large number of citizens the ex-Presiden was presented by Colonel W. R. Rowley, the only surviving member of his personal staff during the war,

viving member of his personal staff during the war, and said:—
"Frallow-Citizens or Galena—I am obliged to you for this serenade and manifestation of esteem. All I have to remark is that it affords me gratification to make periodical visits to this city, and to come back to you again after sixteen years of official life, like yourselves, one of the severeigns of this great Republic, Good night."

THE READING RAILROAD TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1877. The trains on the Reading road are running without interruption. Few of the old engineers remain on the Germantown and Norristown branch, their places hav-ing been filled by new men. There is no trouble on the main read as yet. It is understood that firemen who leave with the engineers are to receive the same benefits from the brotherhood as the engineers who have refused to accept the new insurance plan of the railway company.

THE RHINECLIFF DISASTER.

POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., April 9, 1877. esumed to-day. A number of witnesses were sworn, but no new developments have yet been reached. The

ANOTHER BROKEN BRIDGE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9, 1877. A special to the Leader, from New Philadelphia, Ohio says a fatal accident occurred to-day on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. As the train was crossing the bridge near Malvern the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine into the creek, killing the fireman, James Sharp, and scriously injuring the engineer, George Dearborn.

FIRE AT ALANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 9, 1877. A fire which broke out this evening in Bailey's ice cream saloon destroyed three houses belonging to Joseph A. Barstow. A man named James Erwin was badly injured by falling from a roof. The dre, which is still burning, is under control.

A HOTEL IN FLAMES

POUGHEREPSIR, N. Y., April 9, 1877. The Poughkeepsie Hotel, a wooden structure of seventy years' standing, was partly destroyed by fire this atternoon. The loss on the building is about \$5,000, and is fully covered by insurance; that on fur-niture is from \$6,000 to \$8,000, and is without in-surance. The fire was accidental.

FIRE AT WHITE PLAINS.

A large barn and carriage house, the property of Mrs. Stephen A. Martine, at White Plains, Westchester county, caught fire on Sunday afternoon and was complotely destroyed with a quantity of hay and other things which it contained. The fire is believed to have been caused by some children who were playing with matches in a portion of the building. The loss is esti-mated at over \$2,000.

FIRE IN NEW STREET.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in Richard Mer-rick's cooper store, No. 81 New street. The building is a two story brick structure, which is connected with the stables of Dimon & Co., No. 83 New street. The damage amounts in all to \$5,000.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences held at an address on the "Experimental Examination of Gas Coat," Mr. Waiter Devereus read a paper on the "De-termination of Iodine by the Biowippe," and Dr. Pierre Ricketts gave a lecture on the "Refining and Coming of Gold and Silver." The latter was illustrated with magic lantern views.

THE RAZOR'S WORK

While laboring under a fit of temporary insanity William Curtis, aged sixty years, a carpenter, residing at No. 246 East Forty-first street, attempted to commit suicide last night by cutting his throat with razor. At a late hour he was reported dying.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AFFAIRS.

The question of a reconsideration of the ballot on the new Exchange building, which was to come up at the meeting of the Produce Exchange on the 18th inst.

TROUBLESOME STRIKERS.

Edward Kilpatrick, who is creeting a building in Seventy-fifth street, corner of Madison avenue, yesterday complained to Judge Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh Street Court, that a number of workmen who were in his employ, but are now on strike, are in the nabit of threatening the new laborers on the work. William Moore, one of the strikers, was arrested and held to keep the peace in \$300, and, in default of bail, to stand committed ten days. STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

FOUR BRANCHES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT SHOWING HOW NOT TO REMOVE THEM-RE-

SULTS OF THE "COMPLAINT BOOK." We have received so many complaints about street encumbrances that personal inquiry was directed to be made at the office of the Superintendent of Encum-brances as to the causes of this state of things. Mr. Douglass, who exercises the duties of the office, said that in every instance in which his attention had been called to an obstruction by the Herato's "Complaint Book" he had promptly removed it if he found it in his power to do so. The very same day on which the "Complaint Book" contained notice of the two wagons standing in Dey street, between Washington and West, the inspector had removed them. Not all nuisances, however, could be so easily remedied. Take for instance, said he, the complaint about Thurber & Co., in West Broadway. Here was a firm doing a business of a million dollars a year. The law allowed them to back up their carts against the sidewalk for the purpose of unloading, and if the public traffic was necessarily inconvenienced it could not be helped. To keep the sidewalks thoroughly clear at all times of goods and merchandise it would be necessary to drive the whole trade of New York from this city.

times of goods and merchandise it would be necessary to drive the whole trade of New York from this city.

Mr. Douglass then pointed to the ordinance allowing the backing up and unloading of carts and trucks for a space of time not to exceed five minutes for each, and showed that for other obstructions of a petty nature, such as stands, &c., the Aldermen and the Permit Bureau, who authorized them, were responsible. As to Barclay street, compiained of by a "Frequent Sufferer," it would be a great hardship to many deserving people to drive away the huckster stands there flourishing during the morning and evening. The complaint of a "Property Owaer" about the box dealers in West Stream and the Permit Owaer about the box dealers in West Stream was doing all it could to abate the nuisance.

A PREMIDABLE "RERAL"

"You see this is the whole bureau," said Mr. Douglass, with bitter irony, pointing at himself, his clerk and Inspector Innia.

Continuing in his examination of the "Complaint Book," Mr. Douglass said in reply to "Jersey City" that he had no power to prevent the unloading and loading of iron pipes, even if field with grease, in Cortiandt street. Every man had a right to carry on his business, and how could he load or unload pipes without having them carried across the sidewalk?

It will thus be seen that Mr. Douglass looks at the situation in a caim, philosophical spirit. When asked how many more men he would require to clear the city thoroughly of all encumbrances he said he believed he could do no more than he was now doing if he had ever so many more men at his command. He promised, however, to look also in the tuture into every complaint brought to his notice through the lierald.

The "BEST POLICE PORCE," 4C.

Inspector Innis said that ose cause of the difficulty

every complaint brought to his notice through the HERALD.

THE "BEST POLICE PORCS," AC.

Inspector Inna said that one cause of the difficulty was the failure of the police to arrest people who created these obstructions under their very noses. In the upper part of the city, for instance, the streets were commonly used as dumping grounds for the huge bowiders that were being excavated, and to stop this and similar abuses all that was required of the police was to promptly arrest the offending truckmen. The police could easily stop the nuisance of the box men in West Broadway, as they should also have arrested the men who had obstructed Roosevelt square with two huge boilers, weighing several ions each. The police could hardly arrest the persons now occupying the whole block of Goerck street, between Rivington and Delancey, in the building of a huge tenement house, in which both sides of the street have been illegally monopolized. Inspector Innis added that 414 removals had been made within the last three months, 100 by the Bureau and the rest by the parties themselves upon noice.

100 by the Bureau and the rest by the parties themselves upon notice.

It would thus seem that no less than four great branches of our city government are to blame for the rubbish which disagures our streets—the City Fathers, the Fermit Bureau, the Bureau of Encumbrances and the Police. What is that old adage about too many cooks spoiling the broth?

MYSTERIOUS PRISONERS.

CAPTAIN ALLAIRE'S CAPTURE IN TREMONT AND

THIS CITY. Captain Allaire of the Fourteenth precinct, has been engaged for some days on a very important case, several of his special officers having been looking for the people, and five arrests were made yesterday. The names of his prisoners Captain Allaire refused to give, on the ground that he would be impairing his chi of making still more important captures to-day. He said, however, that these prisoners were "wanted" in unection with the Union Trust lorgery for \$64,000 which was perpetrated some time ago. Be this state ment true or not, certain it is that the prisoners

ment true or not, certain it is that the prisoners or their accomplices have been engaged in much more extensive operations than simple forgeries; for while the Really reporter was sitting in the Captain's room last night a wagon drove up with a detective in it, and carrying the frame and appurtenances of a hand press which were brought all the way from 17th street, or Tremont. The pieces were put in the station house, the man paid, and he drove away.

Whatever connection these four men and one weman—who were taken to the Tombs yesterday and remanded—may have with the Union Trust Company forgery they undoubtedly are identified in some way with bond manufacturing, because they had the lithographic stone, specimen bonds of the Ohio and Toledo Railway, San Domingo one dollar bills and the biank paper cut and ready for use, Captain Atlaire would admit nothing more than that he had arrested these people in connection with the Union Trust Company forgery and that he hoped to get other prisoners connected with the same case to-day. It is thought that one of his prisoners is Worth, the Turkish bond lorger.

THIEVES AT WORK.

Three men entered the bakery of Mathew Coogan, about six o'clock yesterday morning, and one of them bought several louves of bread, in payment for which he handed a two dollar bill. Mrs. tor which he handed a two dollar bill. Mrs. Coogn, who was attending the store, took out her pocketbook to make the change. Another of the men at once snatched the pocketbook, and then all three made off. The operations of this gang of thieves in that locality has been quite successful, as will be seen from the following list of victims who have reported their cases to the police, while no doubt numerous other robberies of a similar kind have been committed but not yet reported—The liquor store of Michael Gormiey, at No. 325 East Thirty-third street, \$20; John Smith, grocer, Thirty-third street, \$20; John Smith, grocer, Thirty-third street and Second avenue. Detectives have oven placed on the case, but up to a late hour no arrests had been made

THE COAL ROADS. The representatives of the coal roads who were to mee to consider the lately proposed agreement to-day came together yesterday at the request of Mr. Gowen. As the meeting were Mesers. Sloane, of the Deisware, Lackawanna and Western; Gowen, of the Reading, Lackawauna and Western; Gowen, of the Reading; Giarke, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre; Dickson, of the belaware and Houson Canal Company; Judge Lattrop, of the New Jersey Central; Dr. Lindermann, of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, and Mr. Thomas, of the Schuylkill Vailey. When the meeting was over it was given out that the recent report on lonnage percentages was adopted unanimously. It was also stated that the meeting agreed that no contracts for delivery of coal at fixed prices shall be made dating at May 3L. The advance in the price of coal of fifty cents per ion is to commence on June 1, it having been deemed imprudent to make a general advance now owing to the large amounts contracted for delivery during April and May. It was not stated that any penalty had been agreed to by the roads for a violation of this compact.

STILL PREPARING.

Ex-Mayor Godfrey Gauther, Alderman Lewis, tesses. Dam, of the Astor House, Mr. Earle, of Earle' Hotel, and other gentlemen, who propose to become corporators of a permanent carmival association in this city, met last evening at the Sturtevant House and organized, with Mr. Lewis in the chair. The articles of association, to cover twenty years, were signed by the gentiomen present. Communications were issued to various patrons of the carnival, the Mayor being styles, 18 [198]. issued to various patrons of the carnival, the Mayor being styled "Prince de Large Majority, Aiderman Lewis "Prince de Gavel," and Superintendent Wailing "Prince Lockup and Royal Guardan of the Realm." Mr. Jerome B. Fellows was honored with the title of "Puke of Harlem Lane," It was originally intended that the carnival should take place on Mardi Gr.a, then the 18th of April was fixed upon, and now it has been postponed to "carly in May."

THE GAME LAWS.

At the mouthly meeting last evening of the Society for the Protection of Game the counsel for the society stated that eighteen suits had been begun against persons who had violated the Game laws. Senator Wag-stail gave the society the assurance that the bill now before the Legislature amending the Game laws of the State will pass and be signed by the Governor, as it is looked upon generally as a fair and just measure.

FUNERAL FLORAL OFFERINGS. NEW YORK, April 9, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In view of the general custom of sending flower offerings to funerals, I think that in the case of the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., it would be more in harmony with the general, often expressed feelings of this good, departed friend if his many admirers of this good, departed friend it his many dumirers would send checks of from \$10 to \$50 (the usual price of these useless extravagances) for the benefit either of St. Luke's Hospitol or of the Community of St. Johnsland. I am sure that such offerings would be more in harmony with the wishes of this greatest benefactor of the poor during his lifetime. Yours, truly, G. G. OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WOOD, PUBLISHER.

William Wood, the book publisher, died yesterday at the house of his son, on Sixty-first street, in this city. He was the third son of Samuel Wood, an English Quaker, who came to New York in 1863 and also, at No. 382 Pearl street. This was the tounds. & Son. In 1822 Samuel Wood had removed to No. 261 Peari street, had established a printing office in connection with his book shop, and then made as well as sold books. Two of his sons Samuel S. Wood and John Wood, were already partners of their lather; and in the spring of the year 1822 William Wood was admitted to the firm. He took a great interest in medical writings, and it was he who secured for the house its reputation among medical men. The shop on Pearl street was the resort of notable physicians and surgeons, such as Drs. Francis, Hosack, Mitchell, Mott and Stevens. William Wood retired from business in 1868. He had established the Medical Record, a weekly journal of medicine and surgery, and the American Journal of Obstetrics, both of which are publications of importance. During his management of the business also the house issued many valuable medical books. He was one of the founders and original directors of the Mercantile Library. There used to be a young men's debating society which met to discuss puolic affairs at Judson's boarding house, in Pearl street, and they felt the need of books. William Wood was one of them. Of late William Wood was a hale old gentleman, who gave most of mis attention to the affairs of the Society of Friends, of which he was throughout his life an active member. & Son. In 1822 Samuel Wood had removed to

A telegram from Whitehall, N. Y., under date of the Oth inst, reports as follows: - William C. Ruodes, the lounder, and for many years the editor of the Elmira Gasette, died at Dannemora, Clinton county, N. Y., yesterday of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at the age of fity-seven. He was inspector of State Prisons from 1857 to 1869, and Warden of the Clinton County Prison from 1870 to 1873.

SIR JOHN FORSTER PITZGERALD, G. C. B. The death of Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitz-gerald, of the British Army, took place at Tours, France, on March 27, aged ninety-one years. Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G. C. B., was the son of Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., M. P., of Carrigoran, and was born in 1786. On the 29th of October, 1793, when only seven years old, he obtained a commission as ensign in an uary, 1794, he was promoted to a licutenauty, and on the 9th of May, in the same year, was promoted to a half-pay captainey in the old Seventy-ninth regiment, not the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, which had been reduced in 1783. On October 31, 1800, he was brought on to full pay as enjocial of the Porty-sixth regiment. According to Hart's Army List he joined that regiment for duty in the following year, when, though only litten, he had aiready been a titular captain seven years. The establishment of the Forty-sixth having been reduced in 1802 Captain Fitzgerald was again placed on half pay, but on the 9th July, 1803, he was appointed to the New Brunswick Fencibies, and on the 25th September became brevet major when only seventeen years old, being an instance of rapid promotion, we tancy, quite without parallel. On the 9th November, 1809, he was transferred to the Sixtieth Royal Americans, now the Sixtieth Ritles, and joined that corps in the Peninsula. He was present at the siege of Baddjos and the battles of Salamanae, Vittoria and the Pyronees, together with many minor affairs. During part of the war he commanded a light natuation, and was at the battle of the Pyrenees in the command of a brigade. He was taken prisoner by the French, as far as we can ascertain, at or after the battle of the Pyrenees, but subsequently exchanged. He received the gold cross for his services. On the 5th February, 1824, he was promoted to a licutenant colonelcy in the Twentieth foot, having received the brevet of colone in 1819. In 1840 he became a major general, and in 1841 he lecture for the Pyret of colone in 1859. In 1840 he became a major general, and in 1841. Secondly, in 1850, Jean, daughter of Hon, Donald Gury. She died in 1863. He sat as member of Parliament for Clarc in the liberal interest from 1852-7. By the order of the French Minister of War the military honors paid to French officers of his rank were rendered to his remains, and the whole of the garrison escorted the body to the grave. The French papers express the hop uary, 1794, he was promoted to a licutenautcy, and on the 9th of May, in the same year, was

PETER S. ARCHIBALD. Peter S. Archibald, son of the late Judge Archibald nd brother of the British Consul at this city, dropped dead in the street at Truro, Canada, on Sunday morn-

M. GREGORY GANESCO. The death of this famous French publicist and rollician is announced by cable, this morning, from Paris. M. Ganesco was of Roumanian origin and was bern in 1830. In 1860 he gained considerable notoriety by indertaking to edit the Courrier du Dimanche, the first liberal opposition newspaper under the second Empire. From the first day of publication the editor was constantly before the courts, either for libel or attacks directed against the government. After the Courdirected against the government. After the Cour-rier had been suppressed the Europe was estab-lished at Frankfort by Ganesco, and the attacks against the government of France were liercer than ever. In July, 1806, General Falkenstein was ordered to step the publication of the Europe, and after a checkered career it was finally suppressed in November, 1807. Ganesco returned to France in 1868, having received a pardon for his previ-ous political offorces, and, aided by the adous political offences, and, sided by the administration, was elected Councillor General in the canton of Montmorency, Songe-et-Oise. In the Corps Legislatif and was deteated. The most noteworthy work from his pon was that cattled "Diplomacy and Nationality," in 1856, which was largely circulated in Europe.

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNOR TILDEN.

While going up Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon, the horses attached to the carriage of Governor Tilden became frightened and unmanageable. The driver stempted to turn them into Thirty-fourth street, but was thrown from the box and slightly injured. Mr. Tilden sprang from the carriage, which was by this time going at sufficient speed to throw him down. His shoulder was slightly bruised, but he was other-

wise uninjured. RUNAWAY RUMPE.

A letter was received in Newark yesterday from Counsellor Samuel Hauser, announcing that he had overhauled F. J. D. Rumpf, the runaway broker, at Harper's Ferry, and had recovered from him \$2,000, part of per's Ferry, and had recovered from him \$2,000, part of the fund held by Rumpf as guardian of the children of the late August Wallman. A requisition has been ob-tained from tovernor Bedle for the arrest of Rumpf, but there are doubts as to whether, he can be brought back to Newark unless he consents to return.

WAS IT ARSON?

A fire broke out after midnight last night at No. 58% Baxter street. The place was a little clothing store, keps by one Barnets, who has in some way incurred police distrust. He was insured for \$1,000. The place was utterly and suspiciously destroyed. The police of the Fourteenth are investigating it. Barnett was in the station house last night. His shop was a small after indeed. It was also rumored that Barnett was going to California next week.

A CLUB SWINGER'S CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Mr. Richardson, who challenged me to swing Indian clubs for the championship, having failed to come to the rule weight, I hereby challenge any man in the world to swing clues not less than six pounds, and as much heavier as they wish, for \$5.00 and the cham-pionship of the world, my challenge to remain open thirty days.

J. M. LAFLIN, No. 27 West Fourth street.

GOLDSMITH'S GRAVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I respectfully ask space in the HERALD to take exception to a statement in the address of the Hon. tichard O'Gorman, delivered before the Hebres Young Men's Association on Saturday last on "The Life and Friends of Oliver Goldsmith." The learned ecturer is reported in Sunday's HERALD as saying:-"Him (Goldsmith's) tomb is in Westminster Abbey, between the monuments of the poet Grey and the Duke of Argyle." This statement is errone Goldsmith's remains are interred in the turial grounds of the Temple, several miles distant from Westminster Abbey. The Temple burial grounds are now much built on, so much se that I had considerable difficulty a low years ago, when on a visit to London, in finding the slab covering the remains of "peor Goldy," as he was familiarly called by his friends. The grave is close to and on a level with the sidewark in one of the busiest thoroughtares of London, and what with the action of the weather and being constantly walked on the inscription is now almost illegible. On the death of Goldsmith, on the 4th of April, 1774, it was suggested that he should be interred in Westminster Abbey, but the design was abandoned in deference to atrongly expressed wishes to the contrary set forth in his writtunes, particularly in letters 7 and 8 of his "Citizen of the World," Some years after his death a marble slab was orecited to his memory in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, by subscription. The slab contains a Latin inscription, by Dr. Johnson.

WILLIAM KHIKKYATRICK.

No. 210 WYCKOFF STARE, BROOKLYN, April 9, 1577. Goldsmith's remains are interred in the burial grounds

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator Theodore P. Randolph, of New Jersey, is at the Albemaria. Ex-Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Captain J. M. Low, Captain R. R Crozier and Lieutenant Ribton Gore, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, and Marcos T. Hun, of Albany, are at the Brunswick. J. N. Pamden, of West Virginia, is at the Hoffman. General W. B. Tallaferre, of Virginia, is at the St. Denis. Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of bt. Ste phen's College, is at the St. James. Robert Leno: are at the Clarendon. Sidney T. Fairchild, of Care novia, N. Y., is at the Buckingham. Benjamin Stark,

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

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